

TAFT DEFENDS HIS PARTY AT DINNER

Continued from Page One.

breach of faith leading to its condemnation? I do not think so. Parties are like men. Revisions are like the work of men—they are not perfect. The change which this tariff effected was a marked change downward in the rate of the duties, and it was a recognition by the party that the time had come when, instead of increasing duties, they must be decreased, when the party recognized in the platform, and in much of what it did, that the proper measure of protection was the difference here and abroad, including a fair profit to the manufacturer. There was a dispute as to what that difference is, and whether it was recognized in the change of all the duties downward. Particularly was this the case on the materials that enter into the manufacture of paper and paper itself. The reduction on print paper was from 36 to 32.5, or about 5 per cent.

Opinions Widely Divergent.

There was a real difference of opinion on the question of fact whether the new duty correctly measured the difference in the cost of production of print paper abroad and print paper here. It affected counting rooms of the newspapers of the country and invited the attention of the newspaper proprietors who had associated themselves together like other interests for the purpose of securing a reduction of the tariff.

"The failure to make a larger reduction showed itself clearly in the editorial columns of a great number of the newspapers, whatever the party predilection. The amount of misrepresentation to which the tariff bill in its effect as a downward revision bill has been subjected has never exceeded in this country, and it will doubtless take the actual operation of the tariff bill for several years to show to the country exactly what the legislation and its effect are."

"It is perhaps too early to institute the fair comparisons between the Payne-Aldrich bill and the bill which preceded it, but the Payne-Aldrich bill has been in operation now for six months, and figures are at hand from which we may make reasonable inference, first, as to whether it is a revision downward, and, second, as to its capacity for producing revenues, for it must be borne in mind that the passage of the law was demanded not only for the purpose of changing rates in their effect upon the industries of the country, but also for the purpose of increasing the revenues, and the success of the measure is to be judged by its results in both these respects."

Figures that Tell Facts.

"The bureau of statistics is authority for the statement that during the first six months of the operation of the Payne law, which has just ended, the average rate of duty paid on all dutiable imports was 21.6 per cent ad valorem. The average rate of duty paid on all imports for the same six months for the four preceding years under the Dingley law was 21.6. This would show that the reduction in the Payne law is 2.4 per cent of the value of the goods, or that the reduction below the previous tariff rates is 12 per cent, showing a downward revision of this extent in those goods which are dutiable."

"But this is not all, under the Payne law 31.6 per cent of the gross imports for the last six months have been entered free, while under the four years preceding for the same six months, the free list amounted to 44.6 per cent of the total imports; so there was not only a reduction of duty on dutiable imports of about 12 per cent, but also an enlargement of about the same percentage of the free list."

"For the production of revenue under the Payne law is even more an improvement on the Dingley bill. During the six months that the Payne tariff was in force, from August 5 to the night of February 5, the customs receipts amounted to \$166,025,854. Under the Wilson-Gorman tariff the semi-annual average was \$83,147,625.99. Under the Dingley tariff the semi-annual average was \$109,263,845.41. Under the Wilson tariff the semi-annual average was \$123,875,367.43. Under the Dingley tariff the monthly average was \$21,709,573.61; while under the Payne tariff the monthly average has been \$27,067,147.5, or 10 per cent greater than the monthly average under the Wilson tariff, and 28 per cent greater than the monthly average under the Dingley tariff."

Increase of Receipts.

"Of course, as the country increases in population the customs receipts increase, but even considering the population, the increase in the tariff receipts has been marked. Under the Wilson tariff the average annual customs receipts per capita were \$2.38; under the Dingley tariff, \$3.23, while under the Payne tariff they were \$3.71."

"For the six months that the Payne tariff has been in force the total receipts both from customs and internal revenue have been \$32,528,233.49, while the disbursements have been \$32,509,231.91, showing an excess of receipts over disbursements of about \$19,001,641.77, with no collection as yet from the corporation tax. For the corresponding period last year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$19,000,000. This showing indicates that under the present customs law the deficit will be promptly wiped out, and that to meet our normal expenditures we shall have ample revenue. I, therefore, venture to repeat the remark I have had occasion to make before, that the present customs law is the best customs law that has ever been passed, and it is most significant in this, that it indicates on the part of the Republican party the adoption of a policy to change from an increase in duties to a reduction of them and to offset an increase of revenues at the same time."

"The act has furnished to the Executive the power to apply the maximum and minimum clauses in order to prevent undue discrimination on the part of foreign countries, and this is securing additional concessions in respect to importations on our foreign trade."

"The act has done justice to the Philippine Islands, by giving them free trade with the United States."

"More than all this, the new tariff act has provided for the appointment of a tariff board to secure impartial evidence upon which, when a revision of the tariff seems wise, we shall have at hand the data from which can be determined with some degree of accuracy the difference between the cost of producing articles abroad and the cost of producing them in this country."

"The great difficulty in the hearing and discussion of the present tariff bill was the absence of satisfactory and credible facts on either side of the issue as to low or high tariffs. The importer, on the one hand, and the manufacturer, on

MORNING CHIT-CHAT.

There is a certain kind of person, the harm done by whom is in exact proportion to his good intentions.

And that is the person who can see a need or desire without promising to fulfill it, and who, having promised, in nine cases out of ten never seems to think of the promise again.

You chance to visit one of them in the spring and admire her huge apple orchard.

"Yes," she says, "we really have more apples than we know what to do with. Now, if you are so fond of them we must send you a box next summer. Which do you prefer, the early ones or the winter apples? The early ones? Well, you can expect a box the last of August then."

And if this is your first experience with her you do expect them. But that's all, of course.

You see a male member of the species taking some pictures, and you ask him to let you take the film when he is through with it so that you may have some oriented.

"No, indeed," he says, "I will finish you up a set myself. No bother. I can just as well as not. I enjoy doing it."

You express your undying gratitude, naturally, and then proceed to live in hopes and eventually, of course, die in despair.

A feminine specimen of the class goes to see her washerwoman, and discovering that the baby really has nothing fit to wear, asks the mother how old he is, "so I can get some clothes from some of my friends for him." She really means to at the time, but—well, you know how it is. Only, unless you've been a washerwoman with more babies than you just had the money to clothe, and had a promise and then a disappointment, you don't know how that kind of it is.

Into one of the hospitals at the time of the civil war an old darkey woman used to come bringing for each sick soldier a little pickled cucumber.

It sounds like a strange gift, doesn't it? but the surgeons say that there was nothing so much craved by the wounded, especially those who had lost much blood, as these sharp pickled cucumbers.

The book which told of old Mammy's visits went on to give this little anecdote showing that the class of ready promisers and equally ready disappointers is not a twentieth century growth.

"I have no idea why more of these pickles were not provided, when such complete provision was made for all hospital supplies," says the story teller. "My informant said that one of the highest ladies of the land had visited that ward and asked what the boys most wanted. The answer was, pickled cucumbers. She immediately told them that she would supply that want, and would order a whole barrel of the coveted delicacies from a wholesale grocer's house. The pickles never came, and the boys were cruelly disappointed. The lady probably forgot her promise, or found it inconvenient to keep it. 'Old mammy isn't much on promises,' said one of the wounded soldiers, 'but she always fetches the pickles.'"

The reason people promise favors so readily is, of course, that while the gratitude they will arouse looms up big in the present, the effort it will cost them is dwarfed in the distance of the future.

The impulse to do a kind thing sometime in the future is usually ten times as strong as the impulse to do kind things right now.

But while the latter is an impulse to follow recklessly the former is an impulse to think over before you voice it.

They say hell is paved with good intentions. I fancy some of the curbstones may be made of over-ready promises.

You may not be able to do all the kind things for people that you would like to do, but you surely can avoid disappointing people by never promising what you are not absolutely sure you can and will fulfill.

RUTH CAMERON.

the other, were present to give their fallible judgments affected by their own pecuniary interests as to the facts under investigation. Men who were struggling to find the truth were greatly perplexed by the conflicting testimony.

"The tariff bill authorizes the President to expend \$50,000 in employing persons to assist him in the administration of the maximum and minimum clauses and to assist him and other officers of the government in the administration of the tariff law. I have construed this to mean that I use the board appointed under this power not only to look into the foreign tariffs, but also to examine the question with respect to each item in our tariff bill, what list of production of the merchandise taxes is, what it costs abroad. This is not an easy task for impartial experts, and it requires a large force. I expect to apply to Congress this year for the sum of \$50,000 to organize a force through which this investigation may be carried on and the results be recorded for the use of the Executive and Congress when they desire to avail themselves of the record."

"In this way any subsequent revision may be carried on with the aid of data secured officially and without regard to its argumentative effect upon the question of raising or lowering duties. Taken as a whole, therefore, I do not hesitate to repeat that the Republican party has substantially complied with its promise in respect to the tariff, and that it has set itself strongly in the right direction toward lower tariffs, and furnished the means by which such lower tariffs can be properly and safely fixed."

Tariff Rules Consistent.

"An investigation by the tariff board of the sort proposed will certainly take a full two years or longer. Meantime, the operation of the present tariff promises to be consistent with the prosperity of the country, and with the furnishing of sufficient funds with which to meet the very heavy but necessary expenditures of carrying on our great government."

"The Republican national platform contained the following:

"We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift."

"A bill has been introduced to establish a postal savings bank. The great difficulty in the bill seems to have been to secure a proper provision for the management and investment of the money deposited. The great advantage of a postal savings bank is the encouragement to thrift of those whose fears of the solvency of any depository except a government depository tempts them away from saving. A government promise to repay seems to be specially effective in leading people to deposit their savings. The machinery of the postal office, with its 60,000 postoffices and 40,000 money-order offices, offers an economical and far-reaching machine for the reception in places remote from banks and among people who fear banks of that which but for the opportunity they would not save, but spend."

"The low interest offered to it, that of 2 per cent, prevents such postal savings banks from interfering with regular savings banks whose rate of interest always is in excess of 2 per cent. In the present stage of the Senate bill there have been inserted amendments drawn apparently for the purpose of having money deposited as savings in government post-offices distributed through the locality where deposited in the banks, State and National, and so deposited as to make it impossible for the trustees of the fund appointed under the law to withdraw the money for investment in any other form."

Amendment Would Ruin.

"I regard such an amendment as likely to defeat the law. First, because it takes away feature which ought to be present in the law to assure its constitutionality. If the law provided that the trustees to be appointed under the law with the funds thus deposited could meet the financial exigencies of the government by purchase or redemption of the government 2 per cent and other bonds the measure would certainly be within the federal power, because the postal banks would then clearly be an instrument of the national government in borrowing money."

"We have now about \$700,000,000 of 2 per cent bonds, with respect to which we owe a duty to the owners to see that those bonds may be taken care of without reduction below the par value thereof, because they were forced upon national banks at this low rate in order that the banks might have a basis of circulation. This implied obligation of the

does not go as far as Mr. Gompers and the Federation of Labor demand, but it goes as far as the Republican convention was willing to let it go, and it is so drawn as to make an abuse of the issuance of injunction without notice very improbable. It requires that no injunction shall be issued without full notice and hearing, unless to prevent irreparable injury, and that in such case the court should make a finding from the evidence adduced pointing out what the injury anticipated is and why irreparable, and why there is not time to give notice, and after the injunction shall be issued without notice it is provided that such injunction shall lose its force at the expiration of five days unless a hearing is had."

Statehood Promise Kept.

"The platform also promised Statehood to Arizona and New Mexico, and the bill providing such Statehood has passed the House and has been favorably considered by the committee of the Senate, so that there seems to be no reasonable doubt that this promise will be fully kept."

"The Republicans, in their platform, spoke further, as follows:

"We endorse the movement inaugurated by the administration for the conservation of natural resources, we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber, we recommend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands, and reaffirm the Republican policy of the free distribution of the available areas of the public domain to the landless settler."

"No obligation of the future is more insistent and none will result in greater blessings to posterity. In line with this splendid undertaking is the further duty, equally imperative, to enter upon a systematic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors, and Great Lakes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign Providence. In accordance with this plan, measures for the conservation of the public domain, for the reclassification of lands according to their greatest utility, and the vesting of power in the executive to dispose of coal, phosphate, oil, and mineral lands, and of water-power sites in such a way as to prevent their monopoly and union of ownership by one syndicate, or combination, have been already introduced and will doubtless in a form approved by the Congress be made into law. The subject has attracted the widest interest, and its importance is becoming more and more impressed upon the American people."

Plans of the River Bill.

"The river and harbor bill, which has just been reported by the River and Harbor Committee of the House, has been framed with a view to complying with the plank of the platform I have just quoted. It has taken the plan for the improvement of the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Cairo as a project to be carried out in a certain number of years, and it has treated similar projects for the improvement of the Missouri from Kansas City to St. Louis; for the improvement of the Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis, Cairo, and by connecting these projects with regular appropriation these projects will go on until they are completed. This is a change from the previous plans and is the result of an extended popular agitation in favor of such a system."

Following the plan of 1907, the governmental revenues fell off and the expenditures continued as before, leaving a deficit for the years 1907, 1908, and 1909. There was, however, no deficit in the whole administration of Mr. Roosevelt when the expenses are compared with the revenues. In deed, it will be found that under the operation of the Dingley bill, which covers most of his administration and the first six months of the present administration, the surplus, on the whole, was about \$20,000,000. At the beginning of the administration, however, it was evident that with expenses increasing and revenues decreasing there would be a continuous deficit, and this the Republican party, with its majority in Congress and its responsibilities placed upon it, has proposed to meet by reducing expenditures and increasing revenues."

"I have already shown what the increase in revenues has been. The present administration, in its estimates for the year ending June 30, 1910, cut them some forty odd million dollars below the actual appropriations of the year before, and now it is proposed to appoint a joint commission, consisting of Representatives, Senators, and members appointed by the Executive, to examine the organization of the various departments and bureaus, and the elimination of duplication, the consolidation of bureaus, and the increase in efficiency of the individual civil servant, shall decrease the regular permanent cost of governmental operation."

Fight for Anti-trust Law.

"With respect to trusts, the Republican party spoke as follows in its platform: 'The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition and enforced after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal government better supervision and control over and greater publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.'

Since this plank was adopted prosecutions of the tobacco trust and the Standard Oil trust, begun in the last administration, have gone on and have resulted in decrees in the Circuit of appeal of the Second and Eighth circuits which are now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court. The decrees in each case tear apart the congeries of subordinate corporations which united by holding companies make up the trust in each case and enjoin individuals from a further maintenance of the illegal combination of said corporations to carry on the business for which it was organized."

Platform Misconstrued.

"It has been said that the Republican party made a promise so to amend the law as to ameliorate and soften the application of the trust law in its interference upon business as conducted by the greatest corporation, but I find nothing in the platform to justify such a construction. The principle of the anti-trust law is that those engaged in modern business, especially those of manufacture and transportation, shall pursue the policy of 'live and let live,' and that they shall not use the bigness of their concerns to frighten exclusive patronage from customers and eliminate smaller concerns from competition, and thus control output and fix prices."

Lawful Business Methods.

"The Attorney General has prepared a bill, which he thinks, and I think, will offset to the country what is a lawful method of business the means of easily doing so. A lawful interstate business under the protection of a Federal



WOMEN AT WORK ALONG BOULEVARDS OF PARIS.

In no other city in the world have women broken into the labor field as they have in Paris. The photographs on the left show two girls at work posting bills, while the one on the right shows a woman chauffeur soliciting a fare.

In the struggle for the chance to live, women in the French capital have branched out into other lines than those usually followed by their sex, and are adopting those of men. The woman chauffeur had the way paved for her by the woman coachman for coachwoman.

as you please, and now has not to stand anything like the number of jokes and the amount of sarcasm as did her sister in the pioneering of piloting conveyances through the crowded streets of that city.

One of these new woman chauffeurs is a mulatto. She is always neatly dressed and does a thriving business. Bill posting seems to be a particularly attractive line to women here, and there are literally hundreds of them earning a livelihood in this way. They are usually surrounded by a number of interested spectators.

charter which, while it will subject the business of the concern to the closest scrutiny of government officers, will save the business from harassment by State authorities and will give that protection which its peaceful pursuit of its business as a Federal corporation will necessarily secure it.

"This measure has not met the approval of those who fear too great concentration of power in the Federal government, of those who deny the right of the Federal government in such cases to grant incorporation, I believe the act to be constitutional, and I believe that if enforced it would furnish a solution of our present difficulties, but as it was not specifically declared for in the Republican platform, I do not feel justified in asking the adoption of such an act as a party matter. I have brought it forward, however, as a suggestion for meeting the difficulties which are likely to be presented in the prosecution of suspected illegal trusts as a means by which they can put their house in order and take their place among those engaged in legitimate business."

Past Redeemed, He Says.

"If the other measures to which I have referred are enacted into law and the party pledges performed there would seem to be no good reason why the party should not receive renewed approval by the electors of the country in the coming Congressional campaign. But there are signs which many construe as an indication that the Republican majority in the present Congress will change to a Democratic majority in the next. This is based chiefly on the dissension in the Republican party and upon the very severe attacks made by a great many of the newspapers having Republican tendencies upon the party and its leaders in Congress and in the nation. I am glad to say that, so far as the legislation which I have indicated above is concerned, there seems to be a clear party majority in both houses in favor of its passage and the redemption of the party pledges."

There is, however, a very decided difference as to the proper rules to prevail in the House and as to the personnel of the leadership. It would seem as if these questions were questions that might be solved within the party lines, but they have been so acute as to produce what has been called an insurrection and to awaken the country over a controversy between the insurgents and the regulars so-called. I am hopeful that as we approach the settlement of these internal questions can be effected without such a breach of the party as to prevent our presenting an unbroken front to the enemy."

"We among the Republicans may be discouraged when we consider our own discussions, but when we look to the possibility of any united action on the part of the Democrats for any policy or any line of policies we must take courage. It was Gen. Grant who said that when he first went into battle he had a great deal of fear, but he overcame that feeling by maintaining in his mind the constant thought he would much more afraid his opponent was. And so we who find ourselves at times given over to the thought that Republican control is at an end should not forget to consider not only our own factional strife, but also that of our ancient enemy."

"If the Democratic party were a solid cohesive opposition, guided by one principle and following the same academic views as a whole, the situation would be far more discouraging than it is. The Republican party has been the party responsible for the government for the last seventeen years. It has discharged those responsibilities with wonderful success. The problems growing out of the Spanish war and those which have come from the rapid accumulation of wealth and the greed for power of its accumulations, it has fallen to the party to meet, and while they have not yet had a perfect solution, the record is one of which we have no reason to be ashamed."

"Mr. Roosevelt aroused the country and the people to the danger we were in of having all our politics and all our offices of governmental authority controlled in corporate interests and to the greed of selfish but powerful men. During his two terms of office by what almost may be compared to a religious crusade, he aroused the people to the point of protecting themselves and the public interest against the aggressions of corporate greed, and has left public opinion in an apt condition to bring about the reforms needed to clime his policies and to make them permanent in the form of enacted law."

Pays Compliment to Hughes.

"I am glad to be present at this meeting of the Republican Club of New York, and here meet your distinguished governor, whose name is such a power before the people of this State and of the country that to lose him as a candidate for governor by his voluntary withdrawal is to lose the strongest asset that the Republican party has in the State to enable it to win at the next election."

"I am glad to be here at the meeting of the Republican club on Lincoln's birthday, because my knowledge and in-

formation with respect to the club is that it stands for stalwart Republicanism, believes in party organization and party discipline, but insists on the highest ideals and methods in formulating the policies of the party and carrying them out."

The Menu.

The following was the menu:
Butter de Cape Cod.
Potage de oleri, Bretonne.
Tartare aux crevettes.
Rafes, Oleri, Oleri. A brandes sales.
Medallion de Kingfish, sauce aux crevettes.
Pommes de terre, Hollandaise.
Aigre de poulet, sauce Vinaigrette.
Poulet sauté aux herbes.
Tournedos d'agneau de primeurs, sauce Colbert.
Choufleur au gratin.
Solein frottée.
Châud à la crème.
Croquettes de riz sauté.
Sauce Hollandaise.
Glaces roses de miel.
Petits fours.
Cafe.
White Rock.

Most & Chandon White Seal "Very Dry."
Most & Chandon Imperial Green Brut Cuvée A. A.
A la carte.

ALBERT DEPARTS TO-NIGHT.

Washington Newspaper Man to Become a Publisher.

Allen D. Albert, Jr., who yesterday resigned his position as head of the editorial department of the Washington Times, will leave to-night at 7 o'clock for Columbus, Ohio, where he will be the publisher of the Columbus News. Mr. Albert has been active in the newspaper field of this city for twelve years, and was largely instrumental in the success of many public improvement movements. Mr. Albert also resigned from the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce. His place on the co-officialing committee of that body will be taken by L. E. Willige. He was also a member of the Board of Trade, the Cosmos Club, and the Commercial Club. As a testimonial of general esteem, Mr. Albert was tendered an engraved set of resolutions by the Chamber of Commerce.

He will return on February 22 as the guest of the advertising men of Washington at a dinner, and on the following night will be banqueted by the employees of the Washington Times. Last night he was entertained at the residence of Representative McKinley, of Illinois.

Since his retirement from the Washington field was announced, Mr. Albert has received many letters of regret and congratulation from members of both Houses of Congress. A number of these letters predicted a Democratic Congress next session.

OBSERVE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Lincoln Camp and Others Guests of Mrs. Mussey Tent.

Members of Lincoln Camp, Sons of Veterans, and Grand Army men were the guests of the Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey Tent, No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, at a Lincoln's birthday celebration in the Sons of Veterans' Hall last night.

The programme was opened by Mrs. Eleanor Scott, who sang "The Star Spangled Banner." The presentation of colors by Col. O. H. Oldroyd, commander of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., and the color bearers of the tent followed. Col. Oldroyd gave interesting reminiscences of Lincoln.

Mrs. Amy Carr gave a piano selection, and Maj. E. R. Campbell read Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

E. A. Lang sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Lincoln's favorite poem. "Oh Why Should the Soul of Mortal Be Proud?" was recited by Capt. Jack Maynard. An original poem, entitled "Our Abraham Lincoln," was read by Miss Lily Rei m.

A Lincoln day poem was read by Miss Genevieve Spencer, president of the tent, and the entire audience sang "America" at the close of the exercises.

The exercises were under the direction of Mrs. F. Crenshaw, patriotic instructor of the Mrs. Mussey Tent. Announcement was made of the reception to be given by Commander-in-chief Van Sant, of the G. A. R., at the Arlington Hotel on Tuesday night. The Daughters will attend.

CHURCH NOTICES.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, cor. 14th and L. 9:45 a.m., Sunday School, Class for the Congregational Study of Religion, and Unity Study Class. 11 a.m., morning service, sermon by the minister. There is also kindergarten during the hour of morning worship. 7 p.m., Young People's Religious Union, 8 p.m., evening service, sermon by Dr. Pierce on "Jesus and the religion of the Spirit." The public invited to all services.

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Aigre de poulet, sauce Vinaigrette.
Poulet sauté aux herbes.
Tournedos d'agneau de primeurs, sauce Colbert.
Choufleur au gratin.
Solein frottée.
Châud à la crème.
Croquettes de riz sauté.
Sauce Hollandaise.
Glaces roses de miel.
Petits fours.
Cafe.
White Rock.

Most & Chandon White Seal "Very Dry."
Most & Chandon Imperial Green Brut Cuvée A. A.
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